CONFIDENTIAL.] [No 21 of 1894.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RÁJPUTÁNÁ,

Received up to 22nd May 1894.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	Urdu.			1894.	1894.	
	Bi-monthly.					
1	Hámid-ul-Islám	Moradabad ...	Maulvi Muhammad Ibráhím.	15th May ...	18th May ...	...
2	Jubilee Paper	Lucknow ...	Yáqub Khán ...	16th „ ...	21st „ ...	300 copies.
3	Social Reformer	Jaunpur ...	Wájid Ali ...	15th „ ...	19th „ ...	...
	Tri-monthly.					
4	Akhbár-i-Imámia ...	Lucknow ...	Saiyad Abid Ali ...	22nd May ...	2nd May ...	375 copies.
5	Kanauj Punch	Kanauj (Farukhabad).	Bhaggú Khán ...	20th „ ...	21st „ ...	200 „
	Weekly.					
6	Agra Akhbár	Agra ...	Tajammul Husain ...	14th & 21st May ...	17th & 22nd May....	230 copies.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	URDU—*(continued)*.			1894.	1894.	
	***Weekly*—(continued).**					
7	Akhbár-i-Islam	Meerut ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	15th May ...	17th May ...	65 copies.
8	Akhbár-i-Islám	Agra ...	Abdul Majíd Khán...	„ „ ...	16th „ ...	526 „
9	Alwaqt	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammad Sa'íd ...	16th „ ...	19th „ ...	660 „
10	Anís-i-Hind	Meerut ...	Kishun Sarúp ...	19th „ ...	21st „ ...	625 „
11	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Bishun Lál ...	12th „ ...	16th „ ...	128 „
12	Ásád	Ditto ...	Sajjád Husain ...	18th „ ...	20th „ ...	200 „
13	Colonel	Moradabad ...	Banwári Lál ...	16th „ ...	19th „ ...	400 „
14	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari ...	Bareilly ...	Thákur Prasád ...	19th „ ...	22nd „ ...	250 „
15	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari ...	Rámpur ...	Muhammad Husain	14th „ ...	16th „ ...	446 „
16	Fitnah	Gorakhpur ...	Nizám Ahmad ...	16th „ ...	20th „ ...	500 „
17	Hindustání	Lucknow ...	Gangá Prasád Varmá	„ „ ...	18th „ ...	300 „
18	Jám-i-Jamshed	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali ...	13th „ ...	17th „ ...	250 „
19	Kárnámah	Lucknow ...	Muhammad Yáqúb...	17th „ ...	21st „ ...	275 „
20	Káyasth Conference Gazette...	Ditto ...	Dípnáráyan Varmá...	18th „ ...	„ „ ...	500 „
21	Mehr-i-Nímroz	Bijnor ...	Karím-ullah ...	14th „ ...	17th „ ...	435 „
22	Naiyar-i-Azam	Moradabad ...	Amjad Ali ...	„ „ ...	21st „ ...	300 „
23	Nasím-i-Agra	Agra ...	Jamná Dás Biswás...	15th „ ...	17th „ ...	450 „
24	Nasím-i-Hind	Fatehpur ...	Muhammad Nawáz Khán.	8th „ ...	18th „ ...	117 „
25	Núr-ul-Anwár	Cawnpore ...	Abdul Hamíd ...	5th „ ...	22nd „ ...	163 „
26	Oudh Punch	Lucknow ...	Sajjád Husain ...	17th „ ...	21st „ ...	350 „
27	Police News	Meerut ...	Habíb Ahmad ...	8th „ ...	17th „ ...	500 „
28	Rafi-ul-Akhbár	Benares ...	Ghulám Husain ...	14th „ ...	16th „ ...	400 „
29	Rahbar	Moradabad ...	Partáp Kishun ...	16th „ ...	19th „ ...	375 „
30	Riáz-ul-Akhbár	Gorakhpur ...	Nizám Ahmad ...	„ „ ...	20th „ ...	350 „
31	Rohilkhand Punch ...	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali ...	13th „ ...	17th „ ...	250 „
32	Tohfa-i-Hind	Bijnor ...	Jairáj Singh ...	„ „ ...	18th „ ...	410 „
33	Vernacular Advertiser ...	Lucknow ...	Rámji Mal Bhargav,	14th „ ...	16th „ ...	1,000 „
34	Zamánah ...	Cawnpore ...	Muhammad Safdar Hasan.	17th „ ...	18th „ ...	...
	***Daily*.**					
35	Oudh Akhbár	Lucknow ...	Shiva Prasád ...	16th to 22nd May ...	16th to 22nd May ...	503 copies (including 92 copies taken by Government).
	URDU-ENGLISH.					
	***Bi-weekly*.**					
36	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Mumtáz-ul-din ...	15th & 18th May ...	17th & 19th May ...	441 copies (including 281 copies taken by Government).
	HINDI.					
	***Monthly*.**					
37	Rám Patáká	Allahabad ...	Rádhá Mohan Shukla	11th May ...	16th May ...	200 copies.
	***Bi-monthly*.**					
38	Káyasth Conference Prakásh,	Lucknow ...	Dípnáráyan Varmá...	18th May ...	21st May ...	...
	***Weekly*.**					
39	Almora Akhbár	Almora ...	Sadá Nand ...	14th May ...	17th May ...	104 copies.
40	Bhárat Jíwan	Benares ...	Rám Krishna Varmá	„ „ ...	„ „ ...	1,500 „
41	Khichri Samáchár ...	Mirzapur ...	Mádho Prasad ...	5th & 12th „ ...	16th „ ...	300 „
42	Nágari Nírad	Ditto ...	Káshi Prasád ...	10th „ ...	18th „ ...	400 „
43	Prayág Samáchár ...	Allahabad ...	Jagan Náth Tiwári,	17th „ ...	19th „ ...	500 „
44	Sajjan Kírti Sudhákar ...	Udaipur ...	Ashyá Chálak Dán...	14th „ ...	18th „ ...	65 „
	***Daily*.**					
45	Hindustán	Kálákankar (Partábgarh).	Devi Dayál Shukla ...	15th to 20th May ...	16th to 21st May ...	500 copies.
	HINDI-URDU.					
	***Weekly*.**					
46	Káshi Patriká	Benares ...	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	18th May ...	20th May ...	450 copies (including 242 copies taken by Government).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	HINDI-URDU—*(concluded)*.			1894.	1894.	
	Bi-weekly.					
47	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur ...	Mahávír Prasád ...	18th, 21st, 25th & 28th Apl. & 2nd & 5th May.	17th, 19th & 21st May	100 copies.
	MARATHI.					
	Weekly.					
48	Subodh Sindhu	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayági.	16th May ...	21st May ...	350 copies.
	MARATHI-ENGLISH.					
	Weekly.					
49	Nyáya Sudhá	Nágpur ...	Sadá Shiva Rám Chandra Patwardhan.	14th May ...	18th May ...	375 copies.

I.—Political and Foreign.

Zamínah. 17th May 1894.

1. The *Zamánah* (Cawnpore), of the 17th May, approves of the suggestion regarding the admission of the Indian Chiefs to the House of Lords, and observes that though they might not possess the necessary intellectual qualifications at present, they would soon acquire them. They would receive a sound practical training in the art of government in parliament, and their admission to parliament would increase concord between Englishmen and natives.

Suggestion regarding the admission of Indian Chiefs to the House of Lords.

Rahbar. 16th May 1894.

2. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 16th May, referring to the suggestion regarding the admission of Indian Princes to the House of Lords with a view to strengthen the bonds of union between England and India, observes that there is no necessity for such a measure. Let every Indian Chief have an English wife, and he is sure to sing the praises of England all his life.

The same.

Police News. 17th May 1894.

3. A correspondent of the *Police News* (Meerut), of the 8th May received on 17th idem, refers to the unsatisfactory condition of the Gwalior police under Munshi Prabhu Lal, who placed the district police under the control of the Suba officers, and complains that at the instance of the Suba officers the durbar has sanctioned the revival of the old arrangement The writer is afraid that the State will again be infested by robbers and dakaits with whom the police and judicial officials will intrigue, and the dakaits in the neighbouring British territory will again seek an asylum in the State. The Agent to the Governor General for Central India should inquire into the matter and see that the Suba officers have nothing to do with the police.

Gwalior Police.

II.—General Administration.

Hindustání. 16th May 1894.

4. The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 16th May, states that Háji Muhammad Ahmad Saíd of Bhikanpur, Aligarh, is entitled to public gratitude for drawing the attention of Government to a very important matter. If he succeeds in his efforts, he will confer a great boon on the public. The treatment accorded to jurors and assessors by the criminal courts is generally very unsatisfactory. They are invited to assist the judges in the administration of justice, but they do not find themselves in a better position than that of prisoners, and this is the reason why respectable men do not like to serve as jurors or assessors and make all sorts of excuses to prevent their names being brought on the list. If the complaints to which the Haji has drawn attention were removed, they would gladly offer their services. The *Hindustání* publishes the letter with which the Haji has forwarded copies of a printed memorial to many persons with the request to obtain signatures, and then to submit the memorials to the Lieutenant Governor. In the letter the Haji refers to the memorial submitted in 1892, and observes that it had the effect of inducing Government to sanction the grant of subsistance allowances to jurors and assessors living at a distance from courts, but that no other grievances have yet been redressed. The submission of another memorial has therefore been found necessary. It is well known in what an objectionable manner the lists are prepared every year and what difficulties the assessors are exposed to when summoned. Suppose an assessor himself or any member of his family is ill; he has to appear before another court on the date on which he is required to attend the criminal sessions, in connection with his own case; he has to go to another place on some important private business; or he is already away from home on business, but the summons has been affixed to his house during his absence. All the same he must attend the sessions on the fixed date at any expense or trouble, otherwise he is sure to be fined. His absence may be excused if he himself is ill and sends a medical certificate. But a doctor is not to be found at every place. There is no rule under which an application for exemption may be submitted beforehand. If an ignorant villager makes an application praying for exemption on account of his son's wedding or any other cause, no notice is taken of the application. Again the assessors who attend the Sessions are exposed to great hardships.

Haji Muhammad Ahmad Saíd's memorial regarding the grievances of assessors.

They have to wait in the court compound under the trees exposed to the cold breezes of winter, the scorching sun and hot winds of summer, or the heavy rains of August or September, as the case may be. However respectable a man may be, his name is thrice called out by a constable exactly at 10; and if he does not at once answer the third call like a school boy, he is marked absent. A considerably larger number of assessors are summoned than are required, and are drawn up in a line like soldiers on the parade ground at the time of making selections for a case. Even those who are not selected are ordered to be present. In conclusion, the new memorial circulated by the Haji is published.

HINDUSTÁNÍ. 16th May 1894.

Controversy in the Viceroy's executive council regarding the question of special trains.

5. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 16th May, refers to the alleged controversy between His Excellency the Viceroy and General Brackenbury in the Viceroy's executive council on the subject of special trains, as reported by the Allahabad *Morning Post*, and observes that if the report is correct, Lord Elgin appears to be a very high-minded and sympathetic ruler and to have a high sense of his duty. General Brackenbury's objection is quite unreasonable. It will hardly be derogatory for the members of the Viceroy's Council to travel first class in the Mail trains. The native princes will soon follow the example of Government and abandon the practice of travelling by special trains. The prestige of the the Governors does not depend on their travelling by special trains, but on more substantial things. It is devoutly to be wished that the Secretary of State will support the Viceroy in carrying out an economic reform which will effect a saving of 20 lakhs a year. (The *Azád*, Lucknow, of the 18th May, expresses similar sentiments, and calls upon natives to hold public meetings in different parts of the country to offer thanks to His Excellency the Viceroy, and forward memorials to the Secretary of State in support of His Excellency's proposal. The *Anis-i-Hind*, Meerut, of the 19th May, thanks the Viceroy for the economical reform proposed by His Excellency.)

ÁZÁD. 18th May 1894.

Maulvi Sami-ullah Khan on the relations between Europeans and natives.

6. The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 18th May, states that Maulvi Sami-ullah Khan is quite right in saying that there is no genuine sympathy between the rulers and the ruled, and that the residence of a native in the European quarters is intolerable to Europeans. But can the conquerors and a subject people ever meet on terms of equality and friendship?

AKHBÁR-I-ISLÁM. 15th May 1894.

Proposal regarding the establishment of European colonies in India.

7. The *Akhbár-i-Islám* (Agra), of the 15th May, referring to the proposal regarding the establishment of European colonies at the hill sanitaria in this country, observes that the Anglo-Indian newspapers condemn the native press as a hot-bed of sedition. But the charge is utterly unfounded. Indeed the native newspapers are true friends to Government, as they are always ready to draw its attention to its faults. The proprietors of printing presses have to supply copies of their newspapers and books to Government free. Government had better publish a monthly journal in which the mis-statements made by the native newspapers should be corrected. As regards the establishment of European colonies, the hill sanitaria are few and far between. No native would dare approach a European colony for fear of being mistaken for a wild animal and shot by a colonist. Again Englishmen should take a lesson from the loss of America which was not due to the revolt of the children of the soil, but to that of the European settlers.

ALMORA AKHBÁR 14th May 1894.

Alleged partiality of Government to Europeans.

8. The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 14th May, states that on the establishment of British supremacy in the country the British Government won the good will of the people by granting full freedom and making large promises. But the Government now finds it difficult to redeem its pledges owing to its undue partiality to its countrymen which manifests itself in various ways. It could have no great difficulty in regulating the exchange between England and India which are both subject to it, if it liked. No import duty is levied on the Manchester cotton goods on the ground that such a duty would protect

the Indian cotton industry. If a native happens to injure a European, even by an oversight, he is severely dealt with; while on the other hand, Europeans are allowed to kill natives with impunity. The Indian Civil Service Examination is nominally open to natives, but as the examination is held only in England, few natives can compete for it. If the British Government is desirous of giving stability to its rule in this country and acquiring a reputation for justice, it should make no invidious distinction between Europeans and natives.

ALWAQT.
16th May 1894.

Publication of a seditious placard and scarcity of grain in Saugor, Central Provinces.

9. The *Alwaqt* (Gorakhpur), of the 16th May, publishes a communication from Muhammad Nauroz Ali, pleader at Saugor, who says that on the 5th May about 700 copies of a seditious placard were found posted up all over the town. The placard purported to have been issued by the President and the Secretary of the Saugor Gorakshini Sabha, and called upon the Hindus to sacrifice their lives on the occasion of the approaching Bakr I'd, as had been done by the Hindus of other places. It created a deep sensation, and Lala Nand Kishor, the president of the Sabha, at once went to the Deputy Commissioner and told him that it was the work of some enemy of his. The Lala circulated one thousand copies of a notice contradicting the placard and offered a reward of Rs. 200 to the man who would discover the author of the inflammatory placard. There is reason to fear that thefts and dakaitis will increase in the district owing to the scarcity of grain. Relief works have been opened by Government, but all the sufferers cannot possibly benefit by those works. The Forest Officers have opened the forest, allowing every poor man to take a head-load of dry fire-wood every day free of charge. This is as it should be.

RAHBAR.
16th May 1894.

A carriage-driver shot by a European soldier at Rawalpindi.

10. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 16th May, states that a European soldier gave salvation to a native carriage-driver at Rawalpindi by means of a gun. It is vain to expect justice from the Courts, for his acquittal is a foregone conclusion. It is no matter for regret that niggers are killed by white men, inasmuch as the former are subject to the rule of the latter. But the Courts are not well advised in holding trials in such cases, as the results of the trials only bring them into disrepute. The acquittal of the accused in mixed cases being a foregone conclusion, no trials need be held which only involve a waste of energy.

AZAD.
18th May 1894.

Tree-marking in Behar.

11. The *Azád* (Lucknow) of the 18th May, referring to the smearing of mango trees with mud in Behar, observes that though it is not quite clear what this tree-marking means, Government should be prepared for all contingencies and should be able to put down with a strong hand any signs of unrest which may manifest themselves.

RIÁZ-UL-AKHBÁR.
16th May 1894.

The same.

12. The *Riáz-ul-Akhbár*, (Gorakhpur), of the 16th May referring to the tree-marking in Behar, observes that it is difficult to say for certain which class of community has smeared the trees and with what object. But the measure cannot be viewed with indifference and is at least intended to intimidate Government. The Hindu newspapers represent it to be the work of Sitaji, and add that a tank has been evacuated at Janakpur in a single night. The Indian authorities are well advised in seeming to attach no importance to these things.

JÁM-I-JAMSHID.
13th May 1894.

Approaching Bakr I'd.

13. The *Jám-i-Jamshid* (Moradabad), of the 13th May, adverting to the approach of Bakr I'd, asks the District Magistrate of Moradabad to fix before-hand the places, where kine can be allowed to be killed in the various parts of that district. Last year, cow-killing was forbidden in Hasanpur, by the Sub Inspector of Police. The Musalmans were highly dissatisfied with the prohibition, but they did not allow passion to get the better of their reason.

RIÁZ-UL-AKHBÁR.
16th May 1894.

A cow case in Basti and tree-marking in Gorakhpur.

14. The *Riáz-ul-Akhbár* (Gorakhpur), of the 16th May, states that it is not known why the Commissioner has gone to Basti, but according to rumour a case has occurred there in which kine have been forcibly taken by some men from others. Rumour is afloat that the Behar signs have

also manifested themselves in the Gorakhpur district, but there is no ground for apprehension, shrewd officers like Dr. Hoey, Mr. Rose and Mr. Kavanagh being present in the district.

DABDABA-I-QAISARI. 19th May 1894.

15. The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 19th May, referring to the case of Chheda Singh who had a quarrel with some Musalmans at Bareilly during the Holi festival (See paragraph 25, page 155, of the Selections from Vernacular newspapers, No. 15, for the week ending 11th April 1894), observes that he is said to have been sentenced to two months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50. Four other men have been punished with him. It would seem that evidence was produced to the effect that he had forcibly entered the mosque and outraged it by breaking a number of liquor bottles there. An officer has to decide a case according to the evidence placed before him, but Chheda Singh is generally considered to have been innocent.

Conviction of Chheda Singh who had a quarrel with some Musalmans at Bareilly during the Holi.

JÁM-I-JAMSHID, 13th May 1894.

16. The *Jám-i-Jamshid* (Moradabad), of the 13th May, approves of vaccination, but takes exception to its being made compulsory. The editor does not understand why Government has ordered the operations to be carried on throughout the year, and observes that children vaccinated in the hot weather generally die after enduring intolerable sufferings. The remedy will thus prove worse than the disease. Hitherto, the vaccination season extended from the 1st of November to the end of March, and this is the proper period according to Dr. Pearson. If Government does not desire the wholesale destruction of the children of the people, it should put a stop to vaccination during the hot weather at once. The editor also condemns the practice of taking lymph from the arms of children.

Condemnation of vaccination in the hot weather.

KHICHRI SAMÁCHÁR. 12th May 1894.

17. The *Khichri Samáchár* (Mirzapur), of the 12th May, states that formerly cause lists were put up in the Civil Courts in these provinces every day and were very useful to the litigants and pleaders concerned. But the practice has lately been discontinued to their great inconvenience and they have therefore to make inquiries from the Court officials. It would be well if the Civil and the Criminal Courts ordered their Ahlmads or Peshkars to prepare and put up cause lists regularly every day for the public information. Such lists for the different benches of the Allahabad High Court are printed and hung up every day.

Need for putting up cause lists every day in the Civil and Criminal Courts.

KHICHRI SAMÁCHÁR. 12th May 1894.

18. The same paper complains that the High Court has fixed the working hours for the Subordinate Courts from 10 to 4, but that many officers do not adhere to those hours, which causes great inconvenience to all men who have to deal with them. The district officers should insist on the orders of the High Court being carried out.

Attendance of officers in their courts.

HINDUSTÁN. 15th May 1894.

19. The *Hindustán* (Kalakankar), of the 15th May, states that lately it had occasion to draw attention to the ill-treatment by Mr. Dobbs, Assistant Commissioner, Lucknow, of his Ahlmad. It would appear from the *Advocate* of Lucknow, that Mr. Denman, the District and Sessions Judge of Benares, has been guilty of a more objectionable proceeding. He had to send some records to the Judge of Mirzapur and ordered one of his office clerks to prepare the records for the purpose; but the clerk was unable to finish the work within the fixed time. Mr. Denman was so much enraged at the clerk's default that he caught him by the ear, took him to office in that way, and threw away a number of office registers. If the version of the story, as given by the *Advocate*, is correct, Mr. Denman's conduct was really very reprehensible. If the clerk had been lazy, the Judge might have punished him in the usual way.

Alleged ill-treatment by Mr. Denman, the District and Sessions Judge of Benares, of one of his office clerks.

POLICE NEWS. 8th May 1894.

Need for instruction in the detection of crime being given at the Police Training Schools.

20. The *Police News*. (Meerut), of the 8th May, urges that the students in the Police Training Schools should be also taught the detection of crime; suitable books being prepared for the purpose by a committee composed of the ablest European and native detective officers in the different provinces under the presidency of Mr. J. P. Warburton, the District Superintendent of Police, Sialkot. The books should give the necessary instructions for the detection of crime with illustrations taken from important cases; treat of the modes of life of criminal tribes, the kinds of offences generally committed by them, the instruments used and the manner in which they dispose of the stolen property; describe the methods in which men and cattle can be tracked by foot-marks; and so forth. The study of such books would be very useful to students.

ANIS-I-HIND. 19th May, 1894.

Alleged extortion practised by the police at Makanpur and Etmadpur in connection with cases of wire-cutting.

21. A correspondent of the *Anis-i-Hind*, (Meerut), of the 19th May, complains that in connection with the cutting of the telegraphic wire near the Makanpur and Etmadpur Railway-Stations on the East Indian line, the police much harassed a number of landholders and other well-to-do men and levied black-mail from them. Probably two or three poor villagers were afterwards arrested and sent by the police for trial. The wire near the Firozabad station has also been cut. It is to be hoped the Tahsildar and the sub-inspector of police at Firozabad, who are both just and conscientious officers, will make an investigation in the proper way.

KÁRNÁMAH. 17th May 1894.

Management of religious endowments.

22. The *Kárnámah* (Lucknow), of the 17th May, complains of the misappropriation of the income from religious endowments by the trustees, and urges that the district officers should be empowered to exercise supervision over the management of such endowments. But of course a safeguard should be provided to prevent a district officer from devoting the funds to purposes other than those for which they are intended. A clock-tower has been erected at Lucknow at an expense of over a lakh of rupees to the Husainabad endowment. The money might have been better employed in giving relief to the poor.

KHICHRI SAMÁCHÁR. 12th May 1894.

Levy of octroi duty by the Benares Municipal Board on stone imported from Mirzapur.

23. The *Khichri Samáchár* (Mirzapur), of the 12th May, complains that the Benares Municipal Board levies octroi on stone imported from Chunar and Pahári, and asks the District Magistrate of Mirzapur to take steps for the abolition of octroi which tends to check the export of stone, and thus affects the income from the duty levied by Government at the quarry in Sangmahál.

JÁM-I-JAMSHID. 13th May 1894.

Need for the examination of articles of food exposed for sale at Moradabad.

24. The *Jám-i-Jamshid* (Moradabad) of the 13th May, complains that the services of the native doctor who examined clarified butter and other edible things having been dispensed with by the Moradabad Municipal Board, the people find it difficult to obtain unadulterated articles of food. The Board should again appoint a doctor for the purpose or at least order the Octroi Inspector to exercise some control over the sale of clarified butter.

NAGRI NIRAD. 13th May 1894

Draining of the foul water of the lac Factories at Mirzapur into the Ganges.

25.. The *Nágrí Nirad* (Mirzapur), of the 10th May, observes that the improvement of sanitation is one of the chief blessings of British rule in this country. Sir Auckland Colvin forced his water supply schemes on several large towns even against their will. The editor rebukes the members of the Mirzapur Municipal Board for their indifference to the sanitary arrangements of the town and complains that the foul water of the lac factories is drained into the Ganges at 5 or 6 P. M. every day at present, when large crowds of people resort to the river for bathing or fetching water for drinking purposes. The river is polluted by the dirty water of the factories and men find it very disagreeable to bathe in the river in consequence, and the use

of such water for drinking purposes is extremely injurious to health. The objectionable practice is chiefly responsible for the prevalence of cholera and other diseases in the town. The editor has been told by a Sanitary Officer that the municipal board has ordered the owners of lac factories to open their drains at night, but that they, particularly the Europeans among them, do not obey the order. Be that as it may, it may be hoped the Board and the District Magistrate will give their best attention to the matter.

26. The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 15th May, states that the editor of the *Agra Punch* has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 on the charge of publishing an advertisement written in obscene terms for the sale of aphrodisiacs. NASÍM-I-AGRA. 15th May 1894.

Punishment inflicted on the editor of the *Agra Punch* for publishing an obscene advertisement.

27. The *Prayág Samcáhár* (Allahabad), of the 17th May, republishes a paragraph from the *Bangvasi* of Calcutta, which states, on the authority of the *Behar Patriot*, that the Magistrate of Benares has ordered the Hindus to burn all their dead, and observes that according to the Hindu Shastras ascetics, men who die of snake-bite or small-pox, children, &c., are not to be burnt. Perhaps, the *Mleksha* Magistrate and Rája Rampal Singh who has passed a portion of his life among the *Mlekshas* (uncleanly people) are unaware of this, but the Magistrate's order will press hard upon the Hindus of Benares. PRAYÁG SAMÁCHÁR. 17th May 1894.

Alleged prohibition of throwing dead human bodies into the Ganges, by the Magistrate of Benares.

28. The *Frayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 17th May, states that the Muharrir at the Baluaghat outpost took more octroi from some milkmen than he entered in the receipts he granted. The Chaprasi on duty on the road asked the men what they had paid and examined their receipts. Finding that one pice was entered in one receipt while 1½ pice had been paid, and so forth, the Chaprasi protested against the proceedings of the Muharrir and the matter was brought to the notice of the Superintendent of octroi who fined the Chaprasi one rupee and transferred the Muharrir to his own office. Small quantities of food which the villagers carry with them, though exempt, are charged with duty by the Muharrirs at the outposts. PRAYÁG SAMÁCHÁR. 17th May 1894.

Levy of octroi at the outposts in Allahabad.

29. The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 16th May, quotes the adverse comments of the *Pioneer* on the draft bye-law framed by the Lucknow Municipal Board prohibiting the establishment of steam mills within municipal limits, and observes that the subservient members of the Board, who are ready to support every proposal emanating from the chairman without judging of its merits, are responsible for the bye-law. It may be hoped Government will not sanction it and never allow the Board to meddle with such matters. HINDUSTÁNÍ. 16th May 1894.

Draft Municipal bye-law prohibiting the establishment of steam mills at Lucknow.

30. The *Riáz-ul-Akhbár* (Gorakhpur), of the 16th May, complains that the publication of anonymous and libellous pamphlets is getting very popular. If no steps are taken by Government to nip the evil in the bud, no gentleman will be safe from attacks. Two pamphlets which are grossly abusive have lately been published. One of them is directed against Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk Mehdi Ali Khan who was lately said to have been nominated for the post of Prime Minister of Bhopal, and the other against Shaikh Zia-ul Haq, the author of the notorious Bhopal pamphlet. Manifestly the two pamphlets above referred to are not intended to defame Mehdi Ali Khan and Zial-ul-Haq, but to deceive Government and the public and lead them to imagine that the pamphlets have been published at the instigation of the Prime Minister of Bhopal. RIÁZ-UL-Á KHBÁR. 16th May 1894.

Publication of anonymous pamphlets abusive of Nawab Mohsin-ul-mulk Mehdi Ali Khan and Shaikh Zial-ul-Haq.

III.—MISCELLANEOUS.

31. The *Nágri Ntrad* (Mirzapur), of the 10th May, expresses regret that the Maháraja of Benares should support Mr. Dharmpal, the leader of the Baudh community, in his efforts for regaining the possession of the Temple of Budh Gya at Gaya from the Hindus. NÁGRI NTRAD. 10th May 1894.

Surrender of the temple of Budh Gaya at Gya, to the Baudhas.

ALLAHABAD:
The 28th May 1894.

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Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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